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Comprehensive dialogue with United Nations agencies and funds

Compilation of information received from United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations on progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

Note by the Secretariat

Summary

The present note provides a summary of 12 reports submitted by agencies of the United Nations system and by other intergovernmental organizations to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on the progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum.

The full reports are available on the Permanent Forum website (http://undesadspd.org/IndigenousPeoples.aspx).

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I. Introduction

1. In October 2013, the secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues sent a questionnaire to United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations enquiring about their activities in relation to indigenous peoples' issues. The questionnaire also sought information on progress made towards implementation of the recommendations made by the Permanent Forum.. The present report provides a brief summary of the responses received.

2. The members of the Permanent Forum have often stated that the implementation of the Forum's recommendations must make a difference in the daily lives of indigenous peoples. A crucial tool in assessing the degree to which the recommendations have been implemented is through the reports submitted by United Nations agencies, which provide the main source of information in this regard. The Forum acknowledges and thanks those United Nations agencies that have provided reports for the sessions of the Forum and urges United Nations agencies to continue providing information on their activities and on the follow-up to Forum's recommendations.

3. Responses were received from the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Inter-American Development Bank, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Office of the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and on Responsibility to Protect, the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Global Compact, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

II. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

A. Outcome of the high-level plenary also known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

4. The secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity has analysed the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and noted references to traditional knowledge in paragraphs 12, 15 and 22. Paragraph 22 acknowledges "the importance of the participation of indigenous peoples, wherever possible, in the benefits of their knowledge, innovations and practices". The Parties to the Convention, through the Working Group on Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, are currently negotiating standards that go further than those alluded to in paragraph 22 of the World Conference outcome document.

B. Post-2015 development agenda

5. The Convention on Biological Diversity and its secretariat have singled out the task of influencing the post-2015 development agenda and its sustainable development goals as a major strategic priority. As such, the secretariat and the

Parties to the Convention have sought to ensure that biodiversity and, where possible, traditional knowledge is fully integrated into the new development paradigm. An extensive report on the Convention and the post-2015 development agenda is available in a progress report on the process of integrating biodiversity into the post 2015 framework for sustainable development (see UNEP/CBD/COP/12/15).

C. Youth, self-harm and suicide

6. Concerning youth, self-harm and suicide, the secretariat remains committed to its mandate, which includes the intergenerational transfer of traditional knowledge and promotes best practices. The secretariat is also committed to the engagement of indigenous youth, youth in local communities and youth in general in the implementation of the Convention.

D. Policies/projects and activities on indigenous peoples' issues

7. Many actions requested from the secretariat require voluntary funding from Parties. Contributions in 2014 from the Government of Japan allowed for the organization of four regional workshops, with a train-the-trainer methodology, for the Latin American and Caribbean region, Africa, Asia and the Pacific. The Government of Sweden also provided funds in 2014 for the further development of community-based monitoring and information systems as a contribution to the compilation of indicators for traditional knowledge. Furthermore, funds for access and benefit-sharing, capacity-building and workshops on national biodiversity strategies and action plans will include the participation of indigenous and local community representatives in biennium 2015-2016. Three full-time staff positions remain dedicated to indigenous and local community issues, two of which are funded from the core budget.

E. Capacity-building programmes

8. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8 (j) regularly assists colleagues in their efforts to include traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use throughout their work as a cross-cutting issue. Training events and workshops on article 8 (j) regularly include national focal points on traditional knowledge.

III. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

A. Outcome of the high-level plenary also known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

9. FAO, along with the rest of the membership of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues, fully participates in the discussions and the preparation of the system wide action plan to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the goals of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as requested in the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. The core of the action plan will be to integrate it within key

regional initiatives and relevant national programmes. At the national level, there was discussion within the Support Group that United Nations Development Assistance Framework process should accommodate an additional objective in key countries with significant indigenous populations in order to include an objective that is related to the action plan.

B. Implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

10. The Permanent Forum recommended that FAO and other agencies, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, organize a workshop on the implementation of its Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security in order to strengthen indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources. The major obstacle encountered on this issue has been the lack of knowledge and understanding of the relevance of the Guidelines for indigenous peoples.

11. In relation to the recommendation of the Permanent Forum, at its thirteenth session, that pastoralism be included in the development agenda, there will be a launch in 2015 of the FAO Pastoralist Knowledge Hub, with the main objective of improving their livelihoods, strengthening their networks and influencing policy. This will provide an opportunity to work globally towards building the conditions for capturing opportunities for sustainable development for pastoralists and nomadic peoples.

C. Policies/projects and activities on indigenous peoples' issues

12. FAO has a policy on indigenous and tribal peoples. As a leading technical agency on food and agriculture, it has been working with indigenous peoples at different levels within its technical framework. For instance, in the area of forestry, fisheries and pastoralism, FAO has been working with indigenous peoples on several projects that have been implemented at the national level.

13. Recently, work has started in Asia at the regional level, where FAO and indigenous peoples have undertaken an analysis of shifting cultivation in seven countries. FAO is working to establish a global programme as well as three regional programmes in Asia, Latin America and Africa. This is a work in progress, which will not be completed until 2016.

D. Capacity-building programmes

14. Awareness raising and capacity-building activities on free, prior and informed consent will be available for staff at Headquarters and in the field and will apply to all FAO projects and programmes involving indigenous peoples. Such activities will include seminars and e-learning material, all of which will be developed with an indigenous organization yet to be identified.

IV. Inter-American Development Bank

15. The Inter-American Development Bank, established in 1959, has become a leading source of development financing in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Bank's indigenous people's policy, approved in 2006, defines "development with identity" as the right to identity, using heritage as a resource for promoting economic and social development.

16. "Development with identity" is a concept that strengthens communities of indigenous and traditional peoples; prioritizes harmonious and sustainable interactions with the environment through the sound management of natural resources and territories; and promotes respect for the cultural, economic, social and institutional rights and values of indigenous peoples in accordance with their own worldview and governance. The concept encompasses the notion of "buen vivir", which may entail acceptance of economic objectives which often do not aim to maximize the profitability of resources in the short or medium term.

A. Implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

17. One of the key obstacles that the Inter-American Development Bank has encountered in pursuing projects with indigenous peoples is the lack of evidence on the most effective development practices that benefit indigenous peoples as primary beneficiaries. The Bank is working with the national Governments of Brazil, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay to improve the quality of data on race and ethnicity, and it is also involved in several pilot programmes, with rigorous evaluations, in order to assist in the development of a body of knowledge on best development practices involving indigenous peoples. In addition, the Bank is undertaking a pioneering regional "public goods" programme in Central America that explores traditional knowledge in natural resource management — recognizing that indigenous peoples have important expertise to share.

B. Policies/projects and activities on indigenous peoples' issues

18. The Inter-American Development Bank has a policy entitled "Indigenous peoples and indigenous development: operational policy and sector strategy". In addition, the Bank's draft gender and diversity sector framework document, which is currently being reviewed, highlights areas where the Bank has a comparative advantage in addressing the needs of indigenous peoples and focuses the work of the Bank in those areas.

19. In addition to other indigenous peoples projects in 2014, three programmes specifically targeted indigenous peoples were funded through the Inter-American Development Bank's Gender and Diversity Fund. These were the Andenes (agricultural terraces) programme in Peru, the "Support for the design of the heritage programme for Chilean indigenous peoples", and the "Support for design of the development with identity programme" (*El Impenetrable*) in Argentina.

C. Capacity-building programmes

20. The Inter-American Development Bank has capacity-building programmes at headquarters and in the field. The key countries where the Bank has active capacity-building programmes are: Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

V. Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights

A. High-level plenary also known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

21. In the lead-up to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) consistently raised the importance of the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the World Conference in order to ensure that it would not only be about, but also with, indigenous peoples. In addition to calling for an inclusive process and for the integration of human rights standards in the Conference and its outcome document, OHCHR, through the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples, supported the participation of 21 indigenous representatives in the preparatory meetings and the participation of 84 indigenous representatives in the World Conference.

22. OHCHR field presences were also actively engaged in the preparations for the World Conference, including through the preparation of information notes on the World Conference and by facilitating discussions between indigenous representatives about their participation in the Conference. For instance, in July 2014, the OHCHR office in Guatemala held bilateral meetings with indigenous representatives and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to promote indigenous participation in the preparatory activities for the World Conference. The OHCHR regional office for South America (in Chile) organized and participated in the national meeting of indigenous peoples in preparation for the World Conference within the framework of an inter-agency project with indigenous leaders. The aim of the meeting was to promote the participation of indigenous leaders in the World Conference, including in the drafting of the outcome document.

B. Post-2015 development agenda

23. OHCHR has also contributed to national consultations on the post-2015 development Agenda. Since Guatemala was selected as a pilot country for national consultations on the post-2015 development agenda, the OHCHR office in Guatemala and the United Nations country team worked to ensure that indigenous peoples were included in the consultations and that the final report reflected their views. To that end, the OHCHR office organized seminars for indigenous organizations and indigenous women with representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), respectively. The seminars enabled reflections on the current Millennium Development Goals framework and the results obtained thus far.

24. During its seventh session, in July 2014, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples held a panel discussion on indigenous peoples and the post-2015 development agenda and proposed that the Human Rights Council urge States to address the concerns of indigenous peoples in the formulation of the agenda and to take measures to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous youth, in national processes for the implementation of the new development goals.[1]

25. The Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the rights of indigenous peoples, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, discussed the post-2015 development agenda and provided input on sustainable development for indigenous peoples in her first report to the General Assembly.[2] The Special Rapporteur has also indicated that she will focus her mandate on issues related to the social, cultural, economic and environmental rights of indigenous peoples and on how indigenous peoples' rights should be addressed in the processes of defining sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda.[3]

C. Youth, self-harm and suicide

26. While OHCHR does not have initiatives that directly address the situation of indigenous youth and children, several of its programmes and activities support indigenous youth and children, in particular in terms of ensuring their right to consultation and increasing their capacity to defend their rights. For instance, on an annual basis, through its Indigenous Fellowship Programme OHCHR organizes intensive human rights training for indigenous representatives, in particular indigenous youth, so that they are better able to defend their human rights.

27. The Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, in its most recent study on access to justice in the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples,[4] raised serious concerns over the gravity of discrimination of indigenous youth in criminal justice systems and called for human rights education for indigenous children and youth to be pursued as a means to empower indigenous communities as well as to empower indigenous peoples as individuals.

D. Implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

28. During its thirteenth session, the Permanent Forum addressed two recommendations specifically to OHCHR. Acknowledging the entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (April 2014) on a communications procedure, the Permanent Forum recommended that OHCHR, UNICEF, other United Nations agencies and States support the dissemination of the guide to this Optional Protocol, including its translation into different languages and the building of capacity among indigenous organizations and institutions to make effective use of the Optional Protocol in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous children and youth.[5] OHCHR, through its Indigenous Peoples and

[1] A/HRC/27/64.
[2] A/69/267.
[3] A/HRC/27/52.
[4] See A/HRC/EMRIP/2014/3/Rev.1.
[5] E/2014/43-E/C.19/2014/11, para. 42.

Minorities Section, is currently engaging with field presences on the follow-up to this recommendation at the country level.

29. The Permanent Forum also called for United Nations system to collaborate with indigenous peoples in designing and implementing early warning systems to better ensure peace, security and good governance on their lands. This could include greater coordination between the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and indigenous peoples through their representative institutions.[6] The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination continues to collaborate with indigenous peoples and representatives of organizations promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples in carrying out its functions, including through the early warning and urgent action procedure.

E. Policies/projects and activities on indigenous peoples' issues

30. OHCHR continued to operate its indigenous fellowship programme. This extensive human rights training builds the capacity and expertise of indigenous women and men so that they can use international human rights instruments and mechanisms more effectively to promote and protect their human rights. The programme, which is available in English, French, Spanish and Russian, is implemented in cooperation with partner universities in Spain and in the Russian Federation and involves several other United Nations agencies. In 2014, OHCHR in Geneva hosted a senior indigenous fellow for four months of on-the-job training in its Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Section. In addition, four fellows, through national fellowships, joined OHCHR field presences in the Cameroon, Guatemala, Mexico and the Russian Federation.

F. Capacity-building programmes

31. In 2014, OHCHR organized a number of training programmes and briefing sessions on indigenous peoples' issues for staff at its country and regional offices in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In July 2013, the Human Rights Treaties Division organized a training session, in cooperation with the Chair of the Permanent Forum, to build the capacity of the staff of the Division on the rights of indigenous peoples and to raise awareness about the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Division also facilitated a meeting between the Chair of the Permanent Forum with the members of the Committee on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights in November 2014. A second training session will be organized in July 2015 in collaboration with the secretariat of the Permanent Forum. In addition, in follow-up to paragraph 29 of the outcome document on the World Conference Indigenous Peoples, the Division will prepare a guidance note for its staff on how to incorporate relevant provisions of the Declaration into the work of the Committees in the course of 2015.

[6] Ibid., para. 67.

VI. Office of the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and on Responsibility to Protect

Policies/projects and activities on indigenous peoples' issues

32. The overall objective of the Office of the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect is to advance national and international efforts to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity (atrocity crimes), including their incitement. The Office has two main priorities, namely: (a) to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to identify situations at risk of atrocity crimes and to take early action to prevent them and to improve the protection of populations; and (b) to support the implementation of the responsibility to protect principle by Member States, regional organizations and civil society.

33. The Office's programme on indigenous peoples is to encourage consideration of issues relating to the protection of indigenous peoples when it engages States that are members of the Latin American Network for the Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities. The Office has offered its Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes to Network members as monitoring tool.

VII. Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization

A. Youth, self-harm and suicide

34. In September 2014, WHO launched its report on suicide prevention entitled *"Preventing suicide: a global imperative"*, in which the problem of youth committing suicide emerged clearly as a priority at the global level. WHO is also considering, subject to funding, pilot-testing the implementation of the WHO Intervention Guide for Mental, Neurological and Substance Use Disorders in Non-specialized Health Settings (which includes self-harm/suicide as a priority condition) in indigenous communities.

35. WHO, through its regional offices, is leading several initiatives to implement the recommendations of the Permanent Forum. With regard to youth, self-harm and suicide, PAHO/WHO organized a workshop in Chile with the support of Canada, gathering representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Canada and Chile to exchange and disseminate best practices in the field of mental health and indigenous peoples, including suicide prevention. The results of the workshop, including innovative experiences from presenters, are being compiled and will be published in 2015. Depending on the availability of funds, PAHO is considering whether to continue organizing such initiatives in other countries and will explore collaboration from other agencies and donors.

B. Implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

36. The main obstacle encountered in implementing the recommendations of the Permanent Forum is the lack of available information on the health status of

indigenous peoples in the region. However, efforts are being coordinated to improve the collection of disaggregated information on the health of indigenous peoples.

C. Policies/projects and activities on indigenous peoples' issues

37. In 2004, PAHO created the Gender and Ethnicity Unit, now the Gender and Cultural Diversity Unit, to facilitate the integration of two dimensions, gender and ethnic origin, as social determinants of health that cross-cut all aspects of PAHO technical cooperation from the standpoint of health equity. Within the framework of these strategies, gender and ethnicity were linked within the PAHO regional plan of action for strengthening vital and health statistics, formulated by the Regional Committee on Health Statistics in response to the PAHO mandate from the countries of the region. The purpose was to propose a stable and sustainable programme to strengthen these statistics.

D. Capacity-building programmes

38. PAHO/WHO offer virtual and in-person courses on cultural diversity and health, both at the institutional and ministerial level, including an ethnic approach to health (see http://cursos.campusvirtualsp.org/course/view.php?id=39). The Gender and Cultural Diversity Unit provides technical cooperation and assistance to PAHO technical units and Member States in order to promote gender and ethnic equality and equity in the development of health policies and programmes. The Diversity Unit seeks to identify and reduce inequities between women and men of all ethnic groups with regard to health status and its determinants, access to and quality of health care and participation in decision-making regarding policy agendas, definition of priorities and allocation of resources.

VIII. United Nations Children's Fund

A. Outcome of the high-level plenary also known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

39. As the 2013/2014 Chair of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues, UNICEF played a key role in coordinating inter-agency inputs to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. Most notably, it led the development of nine inter-agency thematic papers, which helped inform the outcome document of the Conference. In follow-up to the Conference, UNICEF disseminated the outcome document among its country offices and is providing inputs to the development of the system-wide action plan via its active membership in the Support Group.

B. Post-2015 development agenda

40. UNICEF, along with other child-focused organizations[7] believes that children are at the heart of sustainable development, and that the post-2015 development

[7] Child Fund Alliance, Plan International, Save the Children, SOS Children's Villages and World Vision; see joint communication, "Recommendations for a post-2015 development agenda, recapturing the vision of a 'World Fit for Children'".

agenda should place the rights and needs of all children, including indigenous children, as central to its goals. This is to be considered as a moral imperative, based on children's human rights; as a legal obligation, under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other legal instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and as a practical necessity for sustainable development.

41. UNICEF country offices have continually supported the participation of indigenous children and communities in consultations on the post-2015 development framework. At the global level, UNICEF is firmly committed to ensuring that children remain at the centre of the next development agenda, as they have been with the Millennium Development Goals. The new, universal post-2015 development agenda provides the opportunity, now and in the coming years, to address the implementation gap between universal children's rights and inequitable results, including through addressing issues of governance, policy formulation and service provision. UNICEF believes that a people-centred agenda that is grounded in human rights and child rights, that addresses freedom from fear and freedom from want and promotes equity, must be infused throughout all of the goals and targets and the standard by which all implementation activities and progress are measured.

C. Youth, self-harm and suicide

42. At the global level, in May 2013, in collaboration with UN-Women, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNICEF completed and launched the study "Breaking the Silence on Violence against Indigenous Girls, Adolescents and Young Women", which provides a deeper understanding of the magnitude, nature and context of violence specifically experienced by indigenous girls, adolescents and young women. Drawing on examples from countries in Africa, Asia Pacific and Latin America, the study finds that violence against indigenous girls and women is heightened because of, inter alia, the history of colonial domination, the dispossession of indigenous peoples, economic and political exclusion and the lack of basic services such as health care, schooling and birth registration. The study explains that this violence contributes to trauma, low self-esteem, poor health and poor school performance and that it is often associated with a high incidence of depression, alcohol and drug abuse, self-harm and suicide. While critical gaps in knowledge and data on violence against indigenous girls, women and adolescents are exposed, the report offers a set of guiding principles to accelerate progress and action to protect and prevent violence against indigenous girls and women in all its forms.

D. Policies/projects and activities on indigenous peoples' issues

43. In Peru, UNICEF has supported efforts to strengthen public policies on health and nutrition aiming to address chronic malnutrition, anaemia and Hepatitis B among indigenous populations. Community health-care interventions, with a focus on pregnant women and children in the Kukama communities of the Parinari, Urarina and Santa Rita de Castilla districts, reached 50 communities.

44. Innovations and the real-time monitoring approach have also been put to use to enhance the quality of the education, protection and water and sanitation systems in the Alto Wangki and Bocay regions of Nicaragua. For example, in 2014, 20 schools applied innovative and socioculturally adapted technology to improve sanitation through the introduction of ecological toilets; the harvesting, storage and use of rainwater; and the recycling of waste water. In addition, the UNICEF office in Nicaragua piloted the real-time monitoring of indicators of the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programme and promoted education and protection in this regard in schools using telephone messaging (SMS). UNICEF also supported the training of adolescents that are at risk of social exclusion in the building and plumbing trades. The initiative focused on strengthening resilience through development of social skills and entrepreneurial competencies.

E. The situation of indigenous children in industrialized countries

45. UNICEF national committees are continuing to increase their efforts to promote and protect the rights of indigenous children. In late 2014, in partnership with the Castan Centre for Human Rights Law and Plan International Australia, the UNICEF office in Australia held a symposium on "Achieving Universal Birth Registration in Australia". The symposium focused on the situation of indigenous peoples in Australia who have not had their birth registered and lessons from overseas in improving birth registration. In mid-2014, the UNICEF office in Australia released a hip-hop video with accompanying resources as an education and engagement tool for indigenous rights education in schools and communities.

46. In Canada, UNICEF has been participating as a member of a research advisory committee with a number of other partners, including the Centre for Research on Children and Families at McGill University, the Assembly of First Nations, the Canadian Paediatric Society and the Canadian Association of Paediatric Health Centres. Research has been published to evaluate the implementation of "Jordan's Principle", an approach to ensuring equitable services for First Nations children living on-reserve, as opposed to non-Aboriginal children, to reduce disparities in the continuity of services for these children.

47. In New Zealand, UNICEF continues its advocacy for the rights of Maori children in submissions to parliament and the Government, in work with news media and in its work with other non-governmental organizations. In recent years, UNICEF prepared a version of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in *Te reo* Maori (the indigenous language of New Zealand) and published a book about children's rights in both English and *Te reo* Maori. In 2014, *rangatahi* Maori (Maori youth) were involved in the New Zealand Youth Congress organized by UNICEF, which was held in a *marae* (Maori meeting house). *Rangatahi* Maori also participated in a Parliamentary debate between youth and members of Parliament organized by UNICEF in the lead-up to the last election. UNICEF is also working to extend its "Just Play" programme, which is currently operating in 11 countries in the South Pacific.

F. Capacity-building programmes

48. The UNICEF course "Advances in social norms" examines social norms in the context of societal factors that drive inequities and fuel behaviours and practices that result in discrimination and deprivation. The course involves a presentation of legal and moral norms, and provides participants with tools that can effectively address social norms within the human rights-based approach. Training provided through the UNICEF flagship programme planning process is aimed at improving the knowledge of staff with regard to the evolving global context of its country programming and achieving higher quality programming. The training session on a human rights-based approach to programming is of particular relevance to UNICEF's work on indigenous issues, as it contains guidance on the development of a rights-based equity-focused situation analysis.

IX. United Nations Development Programme

A. Outcome of the high-level plenary also known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

49. In 2014, UNDP contributed actively to the preparatory process for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples by engaging actively with Member States and supporting the meaningful participation of indigenous peoples in the negotiations on the outcome document at the international, regional, national and subnational levels. As an active member of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues, UNDP put an outreach and communication strategy in place in order to ensure high visibility of the Conference outside the United Nations system. UNDP, through its Indigenous Peoples Liaison Committee, organized and/or co-organized eight side events to allow the strongest possible participation of indigenous peoples outside the premises of the United Nations Secretariat.

50. The project for the construction of spaces for dialogue and strengthening of capacities of indigenous peoples in Chile 2014, supported by Norway, UNICEF, PAHO and UNDP, aimed at generating dialogue between the different indigenous groups in Chile, including with the United Nations country team, and at incentivizing and facilitating the involvement of indigenous peoples in the preparatory process leading up to the World Conference.

51. The project consisted of three phases: the first was aimed at conducting workshops, training on indigenous rights and information-sharing sessions on the World Conference in 24 indigenous communities; during the second phase a space for dialogue among indigenous representatives was provided to discuss the objectives and content of the World Conference; and the focus of the third phase is on obtaining feedback from the indigenous representatives who participated in the World Conference.

52. The UNDP-led *Equator Initiative partnership* recognizes the success of local and indigenous initiatives through the biannual Equator Prize. More than half of the award winners, recognized internationally, identify themselves as belonging to indigenous groups. On the evening of the World Conference, the Equator Prize 2014 Award Ceremony was held at Lincoln Center in New York City as a contribution to the Secretary-General's Climate Summit and the World Conference. The evening

was built around the winners of the Equator Prize 2014, 26 leading indigenous peoples and local communities from across the planet that are managing ecosystems in a way that meets the challenges of climate change.

B. Post-2015 development agenda

53. From 3 to 5 December 2014, the Government of Brazil and UNDP co-organized an event on the "Dialogue on the extractive sector and sustainable development: Enhancing public-private cooperation in the context of the post-2015 development agenda". Representatives from Governments, business, civil society, the United Nations system and academia gathered to discuss the role the extractive sector can play in eradicating poverty and promoting development. Prominent indigenous leaders were invited to speak at the event and to participate in and address various sessions. A specific session on "Promoting human rights and social inclusion", which examined how projects in the extractive sector are in line with the promotion of human rights and contribute to social inclusion and cohesion, was particularly relevant to indigenous peoples.

C. Youth, self-harm and suicide

54. The *UNDP Youth Strategy 2014-2017* specifically recognizes that youth are not a homogeneous group and the specific issues faced by indigenous youth. The strategy describes the situation of indigenous youth worldwide, whose numbers are estimated at approximately 67 million. As reported in the strategy, indigenous youth live in poorer health conditions and suffer from high suicide rates, malnutrition and lack of access to basic health care. They do not always have equal access to education and employment and increasingly many are the victims of drug trafficking and human trafficking. Oftentimes, their struggle for everyday survival does not allow them to practice their ancestors' customs, cultures and languages, and discriminatory government policies have led to the extinction of native languages in many countries and subnational regions. In accordance with the UNDP strategy, specific attention will be paid to the participation and empowerment of indigenous youth.

D. Implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

55. In 2010, UNDP established the Indigenous Peoples Liaison Committee in response to the recommendation of the Permanent Forum, in 2008, that it strengthen its institutional capacity on indigenous peoples' issues by establishing a task force to serve as a liaison mechanism between headquarters and focal points on indigenous issues at the country level. The Committee, which is based at UNDP headquarters in New York, is composed of designated focal points from each profession within the organization and from the regional bureaux. It serves as an important internal coordination mechanism for strengthening UNDP's strategic work with indigenous peoples across all thematic areas and its engagement with relevant United Nations mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the rights of indigenous peoples, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Permanent Forum. In 2014 UNDP underwent a restructuring and decentralizing process to streamline its functions and

improve the implementation of its strategic plan. It was decided that the Committee will be retained and updated as an important mechanism within the new structure.

E. Policies/projects and activities on indigenous peoples' issues

56. UNDP's engagement with indigenous peoples is supported by a broad institutional framework that includes the organization's strategic plan, a specific policy on indigenous peoples and cross-cutting policies, strategies and guidelines as well as participative mechanisms that ensure indigenous peoples' participation in its development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. UNDP was the first United Nations agency, fund or programme to have a specific policy on the work and engagement with indigenous peoples.

57. UNDP is the lead agency for national REDD+ (the mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries) governance, including the engagement with indigenous peoples, local communities and other relevant stakeholders, and the transparent, equitable and accountable management of REDD+ payments. In order to uphold basic human rights and to contribute to the success of REDD+, UNDP works to enable these groups to participate in decision-making about the mechanism at the local, national and international levels. In 2013, the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries adopted the *Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent* and Legal Companion document, which outline existing international law and emerging State practice, affirming that indigenous peoples have the right to effective participation in the decisions, policies and initiatives that affect them and that the Guidelines form a legal norm that imposes duties and obligations.

58. In July 2013, the *Global Environment Facility (GEF) Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group* was established, which was an important milestone in implementing the *GEF Principles and Guidelines for the Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (2012)*. The key objective of the Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group is to provide advice to the GEF indigenous peoples focal points on the operationalization and reviewing of the principles and guidelines paper, particularly on the appropriate modality for enhancing dialogue among indigenous peoples, GEF partner agencies the GEF secretariat and other experts.

59. The Equator Initiative is a multi-sector partnership, which brings together the United Nations, Governments, civil society organizations and academic institutions committed to shining a spotlight on local sustainable development success and to advancing environment and development strategies that are informed by the needs, capabilities and transformative potential of indigenous peoples and community-based groups. One of the Equator Initiative's key areas of work in 2014 is the World Network of Indigenous Peoples and Local Community Land and Sea Managers, which brings together indigenous peoples and local community land and sea managers to share their knowledge and practices in managing ecosystems, protecting the environment and supporting sustainable livelihoods.

F. Capacity-building programmes

60. UNDP's work with indigenous peoples is an integral part of its broader work towards sustainable human development. UNDP supports the creation of spaces for the meaningful participation of indigenous peoples at the local, national, regional and international levels to ensure that their voices are heard and that they can contribute to policymaking and can monitor policy implementation. Thus, guaranteeing access to opportunities and supporting an enabling environment, in which indigenous peoples are empowered and can develop their full potential to lead dignified lives in harmony with their world vision, are at the core of UNDP's work. UNDP maintains a presence in over 170 countries and supports a wealth of initiatives that contribute to indigenous peoples in terms of democratic governance, poverty reduction, protection of the environment, crisis prevention and recovery and women's empowerment (for further information on UNDP's technical assistance and capacity-building programmes, see http://undesadspd.org/IndigenousPeoples/UNPFIISessions/Fourteenth.aspx).

X. United Nations Environment Programme

61. UNEP is the principal United Nations body in the field of the environment, assisting Governments to address global, regional and national environmental challenges. Its mandate was reinforced at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and through the outcome document of the Conference, "The future we want", in particular in its paragraph 88 (see General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex). In follow-up to the Conference, UNEP has been actively engaged with stakeholders in numerous events and online discussions on the development of new mechanisms to promote transparency and effective engagement of civil society, including indigenous peoples. A first draft of the UNEP stakeholder engagement policy was presented at the open ended meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives and subsequently to the first session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of UNEP, held in June 2014, but a decision on the policy was deferred by Member States and postponed to the second session of the Assembly, which is to be held in May 2016.

A. Implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

62. No specific recommendation was directed to UNEP in 2014, although UNEP responds to a variety of recommendations that apply to the United Nations system as a whole and engages, when relevant and possible, considering staff and budgetary limitations. Obstacles include the different cycles for the approval of programmes of work, staff and budget limitations and the different priorities of each agency. A major facilitating factor is the recommendations that address a group of agencies.

B. Policies/projects and activities on indigenous peoples' issues

63. Following the endorsement of the policy guidance on indigenous peoples by UNEP in 2012, it has continuously improved its engagement with representatives and experts from indigenous communities and has ensured the participation of

indigenous peoples, including from former or current Member States of the Permanent Forum, in relevant workshops, meetings and conferences throughout the year. Budgets provide for the participation of indigenous peoples in all relevant meetings. With the finalization of the e-learning toolkit, based on the policy guidance, it is hoped that UNEP staff will have greater understanding of indigenous issues that will enable them to engage indigenous peoples more effectively in UNEP projects and activities.

XI. United Nations Global Compact

64. In 2013, at the second annual United Nations Forum on Business and Human Rights, the United Nations Global Compact launched "A Business Reference Guide to the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples". The Guide aims to increase understanding among the business community of the rights of indigenous peoples and to provide practical suggestions on ways to respect and support those rights. As of August 2014, the practical supplement to the Guide featured 20 case studies showing business initiatives that respect and support indigenous peoples' rights in all but two of the Permanent Forum's seven sociocultural regions (Arctic and Africa).[8]

65. In addition to the Guide, the Global Compact has been working steadily to ensure that it's Human Rights and Business Dilemmas Forum enhances multinational companies' understanding of indigenous peoples' rights. The indigenous peoples' rights subsection of this important resource includes a comprehensive introduction with scenarios, dilemmas, examples and suggestions, among which are 26 on-the-ground case studies exploring dilemmas faced by organizations around the world, a forum promoting dialogue between different stakeholders and external resources on indigenous peoples. The Human Rights and Business Dilemmas Forum also includes a subsection on gender equality, including several case studies that show good practice actions by the private sector in relation to indigenous women.

A. Post-2015 development agenda

66. The development and implementation of the post-2015 development agenda will require unprecedented efforts and levels of interplay between business, Governments, civil society and other key stakeholders. The United Nations Global Compact has played a key role in these efforts by linking and promoting a convergence of interests between the public and private sector. This increased convergence between both sectors is clearly reflected in "Building the Post-2015 Business Engagement Architecture", released at the United Nations Global Compact Leaders' Summit in September 2013, which was designed as an invitation to organizations, initiatives and networks working globally to engage businesses in taking part in the sustainable development negotiations as well as in joining forces with the Global Compact and other like-minded organizations to support corporate commitments and actions that advance the goals of the United Nations.

[8] The Business Reference Guide to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, available at https://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues_doc/human_rights/IndigenousPeoples/BusinessGuide.pdf.

B. Youth, self-harm and suicide

67. Various activities on youth have been initiated by the United Nations Global Compact, including the Children's Rights and Business Principles, developed by UNICEF, the Global Compact and Save the Children, which are the first comprehensive set of principles to guide companies on the full range of actions they can take in the workplace, marketplace and community to respect and support children's rights.

C. Policies/projects and activities on indigenous peoples' issues

68. As noted above, the United Nations Global Compact has issued "A Business Reference Guide to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" (available in English, French, Spanish and Russian), including a Practical Supplement to the Guide, which are designed to provide relevant case examples relevant to the principles contained in the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In addition, the Global Compact has launched a "Good Practice Note on Indigenous Peoples' Rights and the Role of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent".

XII. World Food Programme

A. Outcome of the high-level plenary also known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

69. WFP welcomes the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and is an active member of the Inter-Agency Support Group tasked to develop a system-wide action plan for its implementation. At the national level, WFP is ready to support national strategies and action plans to implement the outcome document in relation to indigenous peoples' livelihoods, food security and nutrition situation. This will be done in collaboration with other agencies, through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework process and other similar programming instruments.

B. Post-2015 development agenda

70. As the world leaders continue to shape the agenda for a post-2015 development agenda, indigenous peoples must also be at the centre of a "zero-hunger" vision: the global food and nutrition security will depend on being more effective in reaching and engaging the indigenous peoples, who, with their unique knowledge about the animal and plant species and ecosystems, will be critical agents of change in ensuring that the post-2015 agenda is relevant and is being implemented at the local level.

71. In April 2013, WFP, with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, led the High-level Consultation on Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition in the Post-2015 Development Framework, held in Madrid, to inform the deliberations of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals on the post-2015 development agenda. The outcome of the high-level consultation called, inter alia, for a comprehensive approach to food security,

identified indigenous peoples as one of the agents of transformation and underscored the importance of participation of all vulnerable groups, especially women, in decision-making at all levels. The high-level consultation also stressed the fact that the eradication of hunger and malnutrition must be definitive and irreversible, based on the right of everyone to safe, sufficient, nutritious and affordable food.

C. Implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

72. In 2014, the Permanent Forum acknowledged that indigenous children are often victims of hunger, starvation and malnutrition. It also encouraged United Nations agencies to increase their efforts to respond to the needs and priorities of indigenous children and youth, especially in the areas of education and health, in a manner that is culturally sensitive and ensures their overall well-being.

D. Policies/projects and activities on indigenous peoples' issues

73. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the WFP country programme (2013-2017) addresses highly vulnerable indigenous populations, including those settled in the department of Pando and the department of Chuquisaca. In Colombia, WFP works with indigenous groups in at least 6 out of the 12 departments covered under the operation through relief and recovery activities, whenever possible, ensuring that assistance is culturally sensitive and appropriate.

74. In Guatemala in 2014, WFP assisted the most vulnerable populations in the three provinces which have the highest percentage of indigenous people; namely, Totonicapan (98.3%), Solola (96.4%) and Alta Verapaz (92.5%). In Nicaragua, WFP is contributing to the national school feeding programme, implemented by the Ministry of Education. An estimated 70 per cent of targeted children are indigenous (Miskito and Mayangna) and Afro-descendent. In the Republic of Congo, indigenous people represent 8 per cent of the population. Through its school feeding programme, WFP is providing school meals to 3,728 indigenous pupils in 45 schools in Likouala department.

E. Capacity-building programmes

75. In the Republic of Congo, the WFP country office has a capacity-building programme in place for the Government and ensures that the national network of indigenous population in Congo (Reseau national des peoples autochthones du Congo) is consulted on key policies or events regarding indigenous people. The country office will continue to ensure their representation at high-level discussions.

XIII. World Intellectual Property Organization

76. The WIPO secretariat participated in the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples organized by the General Assembly, on 22 and 23 September 2014 in New York, for which it provided detailed information regarding its work and activities.

A. Implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

77. Initiatives taken by the WIPO secretariat in follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum that have been addressed to WIPO continued in 2014.

78. At its eleventh session in 2012, in the aftermath of its comprehensive dialogue with WIPO, the Permanent Forum recommended that WIPO commission a technical review, to be conducted by an indigenous expert, focusing on the draft texts concerning traditional knowledge, genetic resources and traditional culture expressions and provide comments thereon to the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore, through the Permanent Forum. The review was to be undertaken within the framework of indigenous human rights. In consultation with the secretariat of the Permanent Forum, Mr. James Anaya, Professor of Human Rights Law and Policy, University of Arizona, United States of America, was commissioned by WIPO in 2014 to undertake the technical review, with the view to its submission to, and its further circulation by, the Permanent Forum in 2015.

B. Policies/projects and activities on indigenous peoples' issues

79. In 2000, the WIPO General Assembly established the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore as a forum where WIPO member States and observers could discuss the intellectual property issues that arise in the context of access to and benefit-sharing in the field of genetic resources and the protection of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions.[9]

80. In 2009, WIPO member States decided that the Intergovernmental Committee should undertake "text-based negotiations" regarding the effective protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions.[10] Since that time, progress has been made in pursuing international agreement on such protection and developing draft texts.

81. The negotiating mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee, which was renewed by the WIPO General Assembly in 2014 and 2015, states that the Committee will, during the next budgetary biennium 2014/2015, without prejudice to the work pursued in other forums, continue to expedite its work with open and full engagement, on text-based negotiations with the objective of reaching an agreement on a text(s) of an international legal instrument(s) that will ensure the effective protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions.[11]

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[9] For a detailed description of the Committee's background, see http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/tk/en/documents/pdf/background_briefs-e-nx2-print.pdf.

[10] For an overview of the questions raised regarding such protection, see "Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions: An Overview" (see http://www.wipo.int/freepublications/en/tk/933/wipo_pub_933.pdf). A presentation of the issues involved was also made at the eleventh session of the Permanent Forum (see http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/tk/en/documents/pdf/unpfii.pdf).

[11] The full text of the 2014-2015 mandate is available from http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/tk/en/igc/pdf/igc_mandate_1415.pdf.

82. In 2005, the WIPO General Assembly established the WIPO Voluntary Fund for Accredited Indigenous and Local Communities. The Fund facilitates the participation in the sessions of Intergovernmental Committee of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities and other customary holders or custodians of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions accredited to the Committee.[12] It is worth noting that the extent of support that the Voluntary Fund can provide depends on the resources donated to it.

C. Capacity-building programmes

83. In 2014, the WIPO secretariat participated in three regional capacity-building workshops on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use that took place under the auspices of the Convention on Biological Diversity, organizing and funding an extra day for discussions, back-to-back with the workshops, focusing on indigenous peoples and the protection of traditional knowledge.

84. Since 2009, WIPO has offered an opening for an Indigenous Fellow[13] to participate directly in the delivery of core programme outputs of WIPO's Traditional Knowledge Division and to facilitate outreach towards indigenous peoples. Following an open and competitive selection processes, six successive Indigenous Fellows have been selected to work at WIPO since the inception of this programme.

[12] Details on the WIPO Voluntary Fund are available from http://www.wipo.int/tk/en/igc/participation.html.

[13] http://www.wipo.int/tk/en/indigenous/fellowship/.